

Many settlements have sprung up all over the world; many new colonies were established where our good friends, Poles, are trying to start living anew. These new settlements are becoming strong outposts of true democracy and Christianity. Many of them came to our shores, where they are enjoying our hospitality—where they are extended all the possible help in their sincere effort to adjust themselves and rehabilitate themselves according to the new conditions and customs existing in this great country of ours.

As long as I am on this subject, mention should be made about the great Polish people, whose gallant sons contributed so much to the independence, growth, and development of these United States of America. The Poles are known to us—well enough. And we know well enough that the present new generation represents just as valuable and desirable element, as the old pioneers and old Polish settlers in this land of plenty.

Today all freedom-loving Poles of two decades unite to pay tribute to their heroes, to the creators of the greatest document of its time, "The constitution of the 3d of May." All those living outside Soviet-dominated Poland assemble in order that they may on this very day express their wishes, their thoughts, their sorrows. Here, on our free and brotherly soil, we consider it an honor and privilege to join our fellow citizens of Polish descent, also all those who came to this country as DP's in their observance of this memorable day, the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the constitution of May 3.

We extend our brotherly hands to all those who so gallantly fought in the last World War, and in all the previous combat encounters in the field of freedom, and on this very day, which is today, Wednesday, May 3, 1950, convey our most sincere hope and most earnest wishes that the great Polish Nation will soon again cherish all the blessing of true freedom, liberty and sovereignty to the fullest extent.

Christianity and democracy are the most precious possessions of mankind, and no nation shall be deprived of these priceless virtues. The Constitution of Poland, often referred to as the Constitution of the 3d of May, was built upon these fundamentals. And we may assure our Polish friends that with their determination, patience, and firm belief in God, as proven by history, they shall regain and achieve complete restoration of Poland which again will take due place in the great family of Christian and democratic nations.

Permit me to stress again that the Poles in Poland of today are forbidden to observe the Third of May Constitution Day. But they are forced to participate in the May 1st day celebrations on the orders from the Kremlin.

Therefore, our commemoration of the Polish national holiday has a twofold purpose. First, to join the Polish people in their observance of the one hundred fifty-ninth anniversary of the Constitution of May the 3d; second, to express our deep sympathy to all those, who by no fault of their own, are unable to join

our ranks, and who are subjugated to a form of government which they do not like, nor approve of.

General characteristics of the Polish people are nearly the same as ours—their love of freedom, recognition of human rights, and understanding of peoples' needs are the same as ours. Our conception of christianity and democracy—is no different. History tells us that.

So on this day, the one hundred fifty-ninth anniversary of the Constitution of May the 3d of Poland, let us give our Polish friends our most sincere assurance of our moral support to cheer them to encourage them in their continued fight for freedom in full sense of the word. Long live Poland. Let their culture, traditions, and art enrich our new American culture.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, this day marks the one hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary of the adoption of one of the world's most precious documents, the Polish Constitution.

That document lives today, its spirit and meaning as vigorous as on May 3, 1791, when its birth marked a new advance in European concepts of human liberty and dignity.

It lives not alone in the hearts of those tragically subject to the brutal and foreign tyranny of Soviet Russia, but in the hearts of the millions of countrymen of Kosciusko and Pulaski who helped to build this country in the spirit of the common ideals of the Polish and American Constitutions.

Poland has a tragic history. The insistence of its people on real freedom has always offended those of its larger neighbors who have had good reason to fear a Polish example of vigorous independence on their borders. Poland has again and again suffered invasion and bondage, but the Poles have always thrown off the yoke of their oppressors. I venture to predict that they will do so again.

Only last week, Paul Hoffman, the Administrator of the Marshall plan, said there are two nations now under Communist domination which will lead the ultimate breakaway from the Soviet Union. It is significant that the first name he mentioned was that of Poland.

One of our great objects in the year ahead should be to hasten the day when the democratic spirit of the Polish people can thus express itself without bringing the utter destruction of a great people. May 3 will then become a day of rejoicing as well as of remembering.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TAURIELLO] is recognized for 10 minutes.

INQUITOUS OPINIONS OF ITALY AND ITALIANS

Mr. TAURIELLO. Mr. Speaker, on March 13 of this year the Federal Communications Commission began hearings in Los Angeles, Calif., against radio stations KMPC, Los Angeles; WGAR, Cleveland; and WJR, Detroit. I am not concerned about the merits or demerits of this case. I am, however, very much concerned about the type of witness used by the Government.

I would like the RECORD to show that the Federal Communications Commission recently concluded their case against KMPC in Los Angeles and the defense will begin its case on May 15.

In these proceedings the star witness for the Federal Communications Commission was one Clete Roberts, a former employee of Station KMPC, who had been discharged by this station and who admitted he had been fired from every other good job he ever had.

Mr. Speaker, my reason for becoming very interested in this case is that this star witness of the Federal Communications Commission, Clete Roberts, did, while on the witness stand during these hearings on March 17, 1950, and while being cross-examined by Mr. Hugh Fulton, chief trial counsel for Mr. Richards, admit that in a letter he had written he had characterized the people of southern Italy, and I quote, as "charming" but not, in his opinion, "worth a tinker's damn." He further admitted the authorship of a statement that the people of southern Italy were "a lazy and indolent people," that "they wanted"—the United States—"to feed them and think for them" and that these Italians would not "even say thank you for the favors they had received from our country."

When Mr. Fulton asked this man Roberts if he intended to include every clergyman, every farmer, every artisan or mechanic, banker, lawyer, or statesman in southern Italy as not being worth a tinker's damn, or whether these expressions were just unfortunate ones which this man Roberts had written in a letter, this same star witness, Roberts, said several times with great positiveness that such statements were true and that he still stood behind them.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to visit the southern part of Italy in the fall of 1949 and I also visited the birthplace of my mother and my father who were born about 100 miles from Naples. The people of southern Italy may not possess all the worldly goods we enjoy in this country, and that is admitted—but they are a hard-working, honest, and God-fearing people. Like every Member of this House, I am proud of my ancestry.

During my visit to the southern part of Italy, where my people came from, I made it my business to inquire as to whether they had heard of the Marshall plan or if they had received any benefits from it—either directly or indirectly. Their answer to me was that they had never heard of our Marshall plan. In other words, Mr. Speaker, these southern Italians have been, and are, a race of people who earned what they have by the sweat of their brow. The reason that so many Italian immigrants migrated to the United States was because they were ambitious, hard-working, and wanted to become a part of this land of opportunity. I think that it is an accepted fact that the Italian-Americans in the United States have played a great part in building this great country of ours.

With all the above in mind it is understandable, therefore, why I deeply resent the remarks of such a man as

this individual, Clete Roberts. In what manner, shape, or form can he possibly look upon himself as a 100-percent American? In my judgment he has no understanding at all of what begins to constitute good Americanism. When a witness like this man Roberts places all the Italians of southern Italy in one class as not being worth "a tinker's damn," he forfeits any support whatsoever from any real Americans.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, and with very deliberate and emphatic feeling, I want it understood that it is more than amazing to me that a man of this type, who expresses under oath such opinions as have been placed in this Record today, could possibly be advanced and supported by any agency of our Government as a credible witness. I respectfully draw the attention of all Members of the House to my remarks on this one point because I intend to explore this matter a great deal further, so that the Federal Communications Commission will, in the future, take a great deal more care in investigating the credibility and Americanism of a witness whom it has supported, and apparently continues to support, as one of its star performers.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a part of this record a translation of an editorial from the Italian-American paper in Los Angeles, Calif., dated March 24, 1950:

[From L'Italia-Americano, Los Angeles, Calif., of March 24, 1950]

LANTERN

(Full text translated from the Italian of column by Clete Baroni, editor and publisher)

Iniquitous opinions of Italy and of the Italians—ever since I sailed the ocean to come into a land discovered by an Italian and called by the name of another Italian—I have heard and read so many opinions that now I succeed somewhat not only to control my nerves but also to forgive in a Christian manner those, who through their ignorance or through their inborn prejudice, express these opinions.

I am referring to forgiveness not to gain a seat in heaven or to soften the pious women, but because, distance having been abolished by the airplane, today, for each stupid, evil defamer of Italy, there are thousands and thousands of persons who instead exalt Italy for her beauties and for her glory and for the superb qualities of her people. So, I was not impressed when I learned during the course of instruction that the Federal Communications Commission is conducting among us in reference to the radio stations KMPC, WJR, and WGAR, of a letter which has been carried here and there and written years ago by the accusing Clete Roberts, to his exboss Mr. G. A. Richards. This illustrious gentleman, who went to Italy immediately after the surrender, expresses himself of the Italians thusly: "The people of southern Italy, although charming, are not, in my opinion, worth a tinkers damn. They are lazy, indolent, they want us to feed them, think of them, and they won't even say 'thank you' for the favors."

Without any differentiation and not realizing that the Italians have gone from suffering to suffering—moral suffering and unmentionable physical suffering—Roberts so expresses himself of the Italians, from the donkey land down, as though those from Rome and north were not also Italians. Time does not seem to have changed this opinion of his when at the request of At-

torney Hugh Fulton if he wished to modify what he had written word for word he answered: "No, I will stand behind that letter."

We do not care so much that he changes it, I repeat. It isn't what he thinks of us which may lift or lower us in the opinion of the same people of the world.

One item I would like to bring forth is that this gentleman evidently has open prejudices for a race. He is the same who testified against his exboss, accusing that he, his exboss, tried to influence him into the transmission of telegraphic news to the radio in reference to the Jews and certain political groups.

From what pulpit does the preaching come. I will say and you will say.

I have said above that for each defamer, there are thousands and thousands of persons ready to exalt Italy. Here for example is what the famous American reporter, Maren Schwarzschild, writes of Italy after a tour from one end to the other: "At the end of my Italian experience, I can only tell you this: I adore Italy and her people rich of so many natural talents, and I suggest to whosoever has not visited her to do the impossible to have it become a reality the dream of knowing her as soon as possible. Every minute of stay in Italy will be a discovery and a joy."

I also want to make a part of this Record the exact language this witness Roberts used in a letter he wrote to his former employer, in which he attacks the people of southern Italy:

MY DEAR MR. RICHARDS: Periodically, it seems, I feel inclined to drop you a short note and let you know what's happened to me and what I've witnessed in my wanderings abroad.

I've been in Italy and central Europe as well as the Middle East for the past 6 months. I've been pretty fortunate in my assignments, having seen the surrender in northern Italy and the break-up in Germany proper. I've had some contacts with our "ally" the Russians, and I've been thinking quite a bit about this unholy mess over here. And, believe me, Dick, it is a mess. Most discouraging it is, to witness the end-product of all our labors, all our fighting. To me, the muddled picture here is most discouraging. I, personally, have come to feel rather keenly about this war and what it has cost in terms of human life and human suffering. I am inclined to believe that for all we, and by "we" I mean America, have given, we should have some guarantee of peace in return. But, I'm damned if I can see any guaranty of anything but further uncertainty over here for many years to come.

There is, I believe, some hope for Italy providing the industrialists of the north can get the wheels turning in their factories again. There is a heavy Communist flavor all through northern Italy. The partisans are, as you know, dominated by the Communist party. They often display the hammer and sickle red flag alongside the Italian flag. However, I believe some intelligent handling of the economic situation in northern Italy would soon make them forget about Russia, Communism, and everything that goes with it. All the people of Italy want, like people everywhere in this world, is a job, a home and food on the table. Incidentally, I was really impressed by the northern Italians. They are hard working, industrious, intelligent. Their industry, by the way, is not too badly smashed. Our bombing during the strategic phase of the air battle was excellent. We smashed only the key plants. We did not level everything in sight. As a result, I think northern Italy has a fairly good chance of getting back on its industrial feet. At least it can be done faster than anyone previously thought possible. The people of southern

Italy, although charming, are not, in my opinion, worth a tinkers damn. They are lazy, indolent, they want us to feed them, think for them. And they won't even say "thank you" for the favors. The fact that Italy's new prime minister, Ferruccio Parri, came from Milan, in the north, is indication enough as to which way the wind is blowing as far as political influence in this country is concerned.

Please give my kindest personal regards to Mrs. Richards and to your charming daughter.

Sincerely,

CLETE ROBERTS.

MR. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. TAURIELLO. I yield.

MR. DAVENPORT. I wish to join with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TAURIELLO] for his condemnation of this very un-American and this very intolerant attitude on the part of the man who is being used by an agency of our Government. It happens that in my district there are tens of thousands of people whose ancestors migrated from southern Italy. They are the people who are the brawn and brain that helped build our great democracy. They built the railroads across the country and helped build the buildings, and have distinguished themselves in every walk of life. I join with the gentleman in condemning this very intolerant attitude on the part of this Mr. Roberts.

MR. TAURIELLO. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

May I interpose at this point that the ancestors, the mothers and fathers of every Member of the House of Representatives who is of Italian extraction migrated to the United States from the southern part of Italy. They all came within a radius of 100 or 150 miles of where my people came from. Certainly that does not detract from the type of people who came from southern Italy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. BURNSIDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

MR. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Mr. DOUGHTON.

MR. WHITE of Idaho asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include certain printed matter.

MR. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and in the first to include a resolution and in the second certain remarks.

MR. ADDONIZIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Mr. RODINO.

MR. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

MR. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. POULSON) was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Naugatuck, Conn., and a resolution from the Knights of Columbus.

MR. LEFEVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.